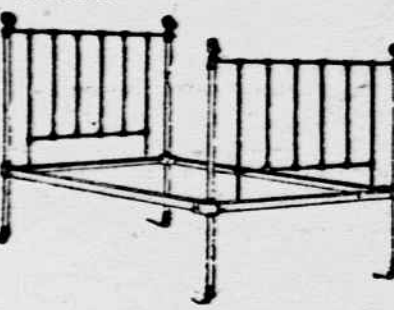


JACKSON BROS'. GREAT BED SALE.

Every Iron and Brass Bed in our great houses has been marked at special sale prices. Do you know what that means? Our regular prices are fully 40 per cent lower than any credit house gives, and we have taken a great slice off them for this special sale.



\$5.00 White Enameled Beds.
Posts 1 1-16-inch thick, four coats of solid enamel,.....

We have reduced our prices on all Springs and Mattresses to conform with these phenomenal bed prices.

JACKSON BROS.,
3 Great Cash Furniture Houses, 917-919-921 Seventh Street.

\$6 and \$7 Brass Trimmed.
Extended foot fall—very high head—solid cast brass trimmings—regular \$3.75 \$6.00 and \$7.00 values

\$10 Fancy Scroll Top.
Most handsome Beds, white enamel, with heavy cast brass knobs—a wonderful bargain....

\$10 and \$12 Beds.
White enamel, with brass rail and solid cast brass trimmings—splendid quality.....

PURE FOOD CONGRESS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee at National Hotel.

The committee of the pure food congress met yesterday at 3:30 p.m., in parlor 20, at the National Hotel, to discuss with the various auxiliary committees the matters of interest to the approaching pure food congress. Out of sixteen invitations sent out there were fifteen responses. President Frank Hume presided, and in calling the meeting to order expressed his gratification at the number present, and asked the cooperation of all to secure the objects of the proposed congress.

After considerable discussion as to the best means of procedure, Mr. R. N. Harper submitted the following proposition, which was seconded by Mr. Horatio Browning, and was adopted:

"That each trade association in the city shall appoint three of its members, who shall collectively constitute an executive committee for the Pure Food, Drug and Cosmetic Association of the District of Columbia. These committees shall call together all the delegates to the congress, in their respective trades, when they reach Washington, to organize and shall formulate a plan or bill to submit to them, and said executive committee shall act under the direction and in concert with the general committee."

It was also decided that where no association of the special trade or profession exists in the district, that the members of the same may meet and nominate three delegates for appointment by the president of the pure food committee to act on the executive committee.

On motion of R. N. Harper, it was resolved that as both the National and Metropolitan Hotels have furnished headquarters for the committee, and the pure food congress, and have liberally contributed toward the fund of this committee, it is only proper and right that the meetings be alternated between the two hotels, and that Tuesday night at 3 p.m. in parlor 19, Metropolitan Hotel.

The secretary reported that in addition to letters previously reported containing the names of delegates appointed by the governors of six or seven states and a large number of scientific and other associations, that he yesterday had received a letter from Howard Sammons, private secretary to the governor of West Virginia, who said:

"I inclose herewith a list of delegates appointed by the governor of this state to the pure food congress, which will convene in your city on the 24 day of March next. These are all representative gentlemen, and the governor has urged them to attend your congress, and to attend your congress, impressing upon them the advantages that will accrue to the general public through actions brought about by delegates assembled in such bodies."

The secretary also received a list of delegates appointed by the governor of Maryland, and from the experimental station, the Pharmaceutical Society, and the State Dairy Association of Georgia, and the Pharmaceutical Society of Maryland.

The following delegates have been appointed by Surgeon General Geo. M. Sternberg, U.S.A.: Col. Chas. H. Alden and W. H. Farwood, Lieut. Col. John T. Winter, president; Henry A. Johnson, W. G. Duckett.

The bakers and crackers manufacturers—Edward Graves and H. B. Leary. The Chemical Society of the District—Mr. Henry Stokes of the United States geological survey.

Wine manufacturers and dealers—Chr. Xander, P. P. Platonoff, and Sam. Muehlson. The board of pharmacy—Dr. John T. Winter, president; Henry A. Johnson, W. G. Duckett.

Pharmaceutical Society of the District—H. C. Eastenderly and T. M. Criswell. Retail Liquor Dealers Association—President E. J. Jordan.

National College of Pharmacy of the District of Columbia—Sam'l L. Hilton. Experimental stations of America—H. C. Curren.

Beckkeepers—Frank Benton. M. E. Church, representing the Pharmaceutical Society of Virginia.

"Want" ads. in The Star pay because they bring answers.

Who Has the Best Sewing Machine?

A new "Singer" given in exchange for it.

We will give one hundred latest improved Singer Sewing Machines in even exchange for an equal number of the oldest sewing machines of any make, now in family use. Awards to be decided from applications sent to us before March 1, 1898. The new machines will be delivered within 30 days thereafter.

All you have to do is to send this information on a postal card: (1) your name; (2) location of your residence; (3) post-office address; (4) name of your machine; (5) its factory number; (6) length of time in use; (7) paper in which you saw this. Send details in this exact order on a postal card, and a letter—and put nothing else on the postal card but the information desired.

This is no guessing contest requiring a payment, a subscription, or a personal service of any sort. If you own an old sewing machine, you have only to send the requisite information in order to compete for a prize worth having. It costs absolutely nothing but a postal card, which may bring to your door the best sewing machine in the world in exchange for your old one.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
P. O. Box 184, New York City.

CARSON GOES TO JAIL

Is Committed for Contempt of a Magistrate's Court.

DECLINES SERVICES OF A CONSTABLE

Notifies the Justice He Will Enter Suit Against Him.

IS ASSIGNED TO A CELL

Col. Perry H. Carson is in jail. The charge against him is contempt of a magistrate's court. He was taken to prison, in default of payment of a fine, on the charge of interfering with Constable Edwards while the latter was levying on a horse and ash cart belonging to an old colored man named Hiram Walker. It was Justice Church, who imposed the fine, and he acted as officer, and Carson went to jail with Colonel Carson in a coupe. The colonel had been fined \$5, with the alternative of serving five days in jail, and when he called this morning to surrender he was informed that the costs, which amounted to \$176 2-3, would also have to be paid. During a discussion about the money end of the case the justice said he would return the \$5 if the colonel would pay the fine.

"It's not the money that I am after," he said, "but I want the law vindicated."

When the jail was reached Justice Church, approaching Warden Leonard, said:

"I have brought Colonel Carson here to commit him to your custody, or rather he has brought me; I don't know which it is."

"But I know," remarked the prospective occupant of one of Warden Leonard's rooms.

From the kitchen came the odor of roast beef and soup, and Carson, having eaten an early breakfast, the smell sharpened his appetite, and made him long for the time when the rattle of tins would be heard through the corridor, and the noonday meal would be served.

"Step into my office, colonel," said the warden, who has known him for years.

The commitment, which was handed over to the warden, read:

"You are hereby commanded to receive into your custody and jail Perry Carson, and him safely keep for the full period of five days from date hereof, unless sooner discharged by due process of law."

Hereof fail not.

Warden Leonard had read in The Star of the proceedings in the ash cart case, and it was because of legal advice given him that he decided to receive Col. Carson as a prisoner. The colonel, however, was unwillingly did what was requested of him under the rules of the prison.

Cell 34, remarked Warden Leonard to one of the guards, and he led the colonel to a cell, where he was seated in the big rotunda, where he conversed with several of the other prisoners.

"This is my second time in prison," he remarked. "I haven't been in one since I left here, then, as now, it is for helping my race."

One of the guards jokingly asked the colonel if he had brought anything with him to the guard, and he replied that he had brought enough in him to last five days.

"You know, you can't get anything to drink here," the guard remarked.

"But I can get it," Carson replied. "I have my own supply of water, and I can get it in that way."

"Good day," the colonel said to a Star reporter as the latter was leaving the jail. "Just tell them that you saw me."

By Advice of Counsel.

When Col. Carson went to the office of Justice Church this morning he did so by the advice of counsel, and also because of the further fact that he believed the justice would not send him to jail. It was expected that Policeman Wisewell Wheeler and the ash cart driver, Hiram Walker, would also be in attendance to submit to the will of the magistrate. Ten o'clock was the hour set for the trial, and Carson was the only one who appeared.

Several constables who had expected to earn a fee by going with him to jail were on hand, but upon being told that Carson was the only one who appeared, they went away.

"I'll go with you if you say you have authority to send me to jail," he said, "but I will not go with anybody else."

When the commitment had been made Carson refused to go to jail, and he was taken to the court by a constable, claiming it contained no seal, but the justice promptly told him that he (the justice) was judge of his own papers.

"You ought to be a magistrate," Justice Church told him.

"I would if I knew anything about law," Carson answered. "I can't read and write so well as you, but I know the law."

"Where is it?"

"That's for you to know."

The question of transportation was the next one to be settled, and during its discussion the justice tossed the writ over to the constable, and he was then an officer in taking the defendant to jail.

Defies the Constables.

"Judge," said Carson, in a loud voice, "he knows he can't take me to jail. If I submit him can, but I'm going to tell you right now that I'm going to resist anybody but the man designated by law. You may deputize another justice, but you can't deputize a constable. I can resist and shoot, and I can hold enough in the street to get all hands in trouble."

Several vehicles were suggested for use, Col. Carson meanwhile declining to allow them to take his horse.

"How about an express wagon?" the justice asked.

"That suits me first rate. I can stretch out and enjoy the trip. I haven't got any money, and I've got to go, but it's for you to say how."

"That suits me all right, Judge. I'm sixty-one years old, but I'm a good walker, and I think I can beat you."

"That's a better way to drive?" Constable Edwards put in.

"I'd be a nice man to drive myself to jail," said Carson. "Where did you come from anyhow?"

"There's some excuse for him," explained another constable, "because he was only recently appointed."

The discussion turned to the prison on the banks of the Eastern branch, and Col. Carson informed the justice and his other assistants that he would be there in five days.

"I'll go there and stay my full five days," he said, "and when I come out I'll enter suit against you."

"I'm not afraid of your suit," said the magistrate. "I'm ready to meet you on your grounds."

"And I added Carson, 'you'll get all you need.'"

"I'm not afraid of you," retorted the justice, "and you can't intimidate me."

"That's what I mean," said Carson, who was butting his head against the wall; he wasn't afraid," added Carson. "He kept on butting, and finally he was knocked down."

A coupe was finally hired and over the hill to the jail went the magistrate with his prisoner. Before starting, however, Col. Carson informed the justice that he was sick, but he thought a few days in jail under the care of his family physician, Dr. Leonard, would be better.

Col. Carson, it will be remembered, got in the present difficulty in the alley in rear of the District building. He took an ash man's cart, and he thought there was no seal to the writ. There was only a written seal. Singularly enough the commitment had only a written seal on it, and the justice, when he saw the seal was the seal was. His response was that the law made no provision for a seal.

Reasons for Remaining Away.

It was learned this afternoon that Police Officer Wheeler had remained away from Justice Church's office today, because he had been advised to do so by his counsel. In addition to this he had also been advised that in the event of an effort by a constable to arrest him he should arrest the constable and lock him up for alleged assault and battery. The officer was a witness in the Police Court today and

smiled when asked if he intended to pay his fine.

Walker, the ash man, stated to Justice Church this afternoon that he would pay his fine on Monday.

The rehearing before Justice of the Peace Samuel R. Church in the case of Walker vs. Carson was postponed from today until Monday afternoon.

The Law in the Case.

Rapallo, on contempt, speaking of the power of justices of the peace, says: "It may well be doubted whether, at the common law, justices of the peace have any power to punish contempts, either by fine or imprisonment, except, perhaps, those committed in the face of the court."

The American and English Encyclopedia of Law and Jurisprudence, on contempt, speaking of inferior courts, says: "Justices of the peace, acting judicially, although their courts are inferior ones and not record, have in England and some of the states power to punish summarily by imprisonment for contempts committed before them."

The Reports of the Court of the Queen's Bench says: "Inferior courts of record have only power over contempt in the face of the court."

A UNIQUE CONTEST.

Claim of Ben. L. Fairchild to Mr. Ward's Seat in the House.

A case altogether unique in the annals of contested elections, which is attracting widespread attention, is that of Ben. L. Fairchild for the seat as representative in Congress from the sixteenth New York congressional district, now held by William L. Ward. Both men are republicans, and argument has just been had on the respective claims of each for the place before elections committee No. 2, of which committee Mr. Royce of Indiana is chairman.

Mr. Fairchild bases his contest on the decision of the New York state court of appeals, the highest court in the state, which decided that he was the regular nominee of the republican party for the office of congressman in the year 1896, and that the order of a justice of the supreme court declaring Mr. Ward to be the regular nominee was made wholly without jurisdiction and was void.

As the regular nominee, Mr. Fairchild claims that his name should have been printed on the official ballot under the republican emblem, and that all ballots counted for Mr. Ward should be given to him. Mr. Fairchild is supported in his contention by some of the leading members of the republican party in New York.

In his speech before the committee Mr. Fairchild has been represented by Mr. Tracy of New York and Messrs. Dudley and Michener of Washington and Henry B. Ketchum of New York. General Michener and General Michener have just concluded an able argument before the committee in support of Mr. Fairchild's contention.

Mr. Ward's counsel, Henry C. Henderson and J. Rider Carey, have filed a brief claiming that Mr. Ward is the regular nominee of the election cannot be lawfully declared to be void.

SENATOR WHITE CONCLUDES.

Ends His Speech on Hawaii—Adjournment to Monday.

The three days' speech of Senator White in opposition to the Hawaiian annexation treaty was concluded in executive session yesterday afternoon.

He concluded yesterday afternoon he made some additional points against the availability of Hawaii for defensive purposes, saying that it is 500 miles from the outside islands of the group to other islands. This fact, he said, demonstrated that numerous points must be guarded from hostile assault and that a powerful navy would be required to accomplish this.

He also pointed out that Hawaii, without benefit to our defenses on the continent. He declared that as soon as Hawaii was acquired it would be contended that the United States had no right to interfere with the Hawaiian people, and that the Hawaiian people would finally be able to acquire the Hawaiian Islands.

He denounced as absurd the assertion that trade would be diverted from the United States to Hawaii, and that the Hawaiian natives were well educated and would be able to handle the Hawaiian Islands.

He also pointed out that the Hawaiian Islands were well situated for trade with Japan and that the Hawaiian Islands were well situated for trade with Japan.

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THE RELIEF OF THE POOR

Work of the Associated Charities Unaffected by the Mild Weather.

Officers of Employment a Great Aid—List of Donations Through Various Channels.

The work of the Associated Charities has been in no wise diminished, though the weather has become so much warmer. Yesterday and today have been the busiest times in the different sections of the city with people applying for assistance. Secretary Wilson says he is satisfied with the work done.

The officers of the coal companies of employment to men recommended by the Associated Charities has been a great help to many families. Men who apply through the Associated Charities will be given tickets entitling them to employment in the street cleaning department. These tickets are issued at the main office, 511 G street northwest, and at all substations.

At the present, fuel seems to be the thing most required. A ton of coal was contributed yesterday to the charities by Mr. D. E. Fox. Four loads of second-hand lumber to be used as fuel were donated by Mr. C. B. Church; 250 loaves of bread were also received. These, with the clothing and other articles contributed, gathered together by the wagons of the Adams Express Company, Merchants' Parcel Delivery and Woodward & Lothrop, were being distributed today at the headquarters of the central relief committee, 927 D street. The orders for these were received at the Associated Charities stations.

As Pressing as Ever.

Mr. James E. Fitch, chairman of the committee on finance, central relief committee, states that the charitable should not relax their contributions, as demands of the poor are just as pressing as ever. The warm weather, while it may have a good effect, cannot clothe or feed the needy.

Mr. George Westinghouse yesterday contributed \$100 through the secretary of the Associated Charities.

The following additional contributions have been received by the treasurer of the central relief committee:

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Gillette..... \$15.00
Mrs. Isabella K. Crownson..... 25.00
A widow..... 1.00
Mrs. J. W. Watson..... 1.00
John Cassels..... 25.00
Mrs. T. J. Coffey..... 25.00
Circus..... 4.00
Mrs. John P. Hale..... 30.00
Anonymous, through police, K street station..... 10.00
Jeanette R. and Isabel H. Lemman..... 20.00
N. I. B. F..... 10.00
U. S. B. F..... 10.00
C. O. B. F..... 10.00
S. W. Curdison..... 5.00
William G. Moore..... 5.00
Robert R. Eburn, M. D..... 25.00
Cash..... 5.00

Total..... \$190.00

The following subscriptions for the central relief committee have been received at The Star office:

Heretofore acknowledged..... \$35.00
Mrs. J. W. Watson..... 1.00
Mrs. Goddard..... 10.00
J. S. E. Y..... 1.00
Total..... \$105.00

For the Associated Charities:
Andrews & Davidson..... \$5.30
L. S. Frisole..... 5.00
C. B. F..... 2.00
J. B. N..... 10.00
L. K..... 5.00
H. L..... 2.00

Total..... \$30.20

A contribution was made through the police department by Mrs. M. D. Collins. The Star office has also received a contribution from the Associated Charities.

"Cash"..... \$5.00
Mrs. J. W. Watson..... 1.00
Mrs. John S. Ward..... 10.00
Total..... \$25.00

ARGUMENTS CONCLUDED.

Hearing of Mutual Fire Insurance Case Before Federal Court.

Argument was concluded today before Judge Cox in Equity Court No. 1, in the Mutual Fire Insurance Company case, the cause instituted by Andrew Archer and Louis P. Shoemaker, who seek an injunction to restrain Timothy W. Murphy, Alvanus L. Johnson, George T. Dearing, William A. H. Church, James W. Barker, Matthew G. Emery, Jesse B. Wilson, James T. Petty and James F. Oyster from organizing as a board of managers of the company. The concluding arguments were made by Attorney William P. Mattingly, representing the defendants, and Attorney A. S. Worthington, representing the complainants.

Judge Cox took the matter under consideration. A decision will, it is expected, be rendered Monday.

The answer of the defendants to the bill praying for an injunction, set forth, among other things, that while it is denied as a company of law, it is a company of fact, and that the complainants were not improperly used or voted, and that no instructions by the signers of such proxies were given now or for whom they should be voted.

It is denied in the answer that voting by proxy was wholly unauthorized, and that the answer was not a valid answer, and that for at least twenty-five years past the uniform custom of the company at its annual elections has been for the holders of stock to vote by proxy, and the number of votes cast by members in person has been comparatively few.

It is also made of the allegation that unless the court gives the relief prayed for by the complainants the property and business of the company will pass into the hands of the control of a few men, unauthorized and illegal board of managers; that the standing and credit of the company will be seriously and permanently injured, and that the affairs of the company will be thrown into confusion, resulting in expense and uncertain litigation, to the great injury of the complainants and of the company.

The only change made in the personnel of the board of managers at the election held on October 1, 1897, was that of James T. Petty, who was elected in place of Mr. Tallmadge A. Lambert. It is further emphatically denied that the affairs of the company would be thrown into confusion, whatsoever by the fact that Mr. Murphy should take his place as a member of the board instead of Mr. Lambert.

HEARING AGAIN POSTPONED.

Arguments in Kieckhefer Case to Be Heard Next Week.

Owing to other engagements of counsel, hearing of the arguments on the demurrer to the indictments returned against Francis Julius Kieckhefer, set for today before Chief Justice Bingham in Criminal Court No. 1, was again postponed. The hearing will occur some time next week.

Mr. Kieckhefer, it will be remembered, was formerly chief of the bureau of accounts and disbursing clerk of the State Department. Against him are pending three indictments. The first charges a violation of section 5488 of the Revised Statutes; the second, embezzlement under act of March 3, 1879, and the third, a violation of section 5447 of the Revised Statutes.

Condition of Mrs. Lane.

Mrs. Lane, the daughter of ex-Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, who about three weeks ago was accidentally shot, and who yesterday afternoon suffered a setback from which she barely rallied, reported today somewhat better. She, however, takes practically no nourishment, and it is feared will not recover.

101 YEARS OLD. Her Health in Recent Years Is Due to PALME'S GELERY COMPOUND



Think of it! More than a century old! And her old age is not a calamity. Mrs. Emily Hyde Grinnell, who two years ago, at the age of 90, sent to the proprietors of Palme's elery compound an unexpected and unsolicited testimonial, now, two years afterward (when she has lived in good health beyond a century), again writes with her own hand another glowing letter of thanks for the wonderful good this great remedy has done her.

Mrs. Grinnell was born in Bennington, Vt., July 6, 1796, and is today living with her daughter, the wife of Martin Fowler of Colchester, Vt., a beautiful town near Port Ethan Allen. Her father was a farmer and hotel keeper, and she lived upon the farm until her marriage.

Mrs. Grinnell rises at daylight, works about the house, and when the weather will permit walks out doors. Her eyesight is good, and she spends many hours crocheting and doing fancy work. She keeps abreast of the times and is remarkably well informed. She declares that she does not feel any older than she has for years, and if people half her age enjoyed such health as she they would consider themselves fortunate. She has had seven children; four sons and three girls, two of whom are living to-day.

In 1865 she wrote to the proprietors of Palme's elery compound:

"Palme's elery compound has been my health preserver during the last few years. Whenever I have an ache or pain a few doses of this remedy gives me relief and strength. Few women, even though much younger than I, enjoy as good health, for my appetite is natural, my blood is pure, and I can walk quite a distance without feeling